The Politicians, He Says, Are What the People Make Them and No Worse, and Christian Education Must Go Before Legislation in Changing Things,

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance of St. Mark's Church, at Stayvesant street and Second avenue preached a sermon yesterday morning on the subject of "The Prevailing Degeneracy and Resurring Virtuous Spasms in the Community." While Dr. Parkhurst's name was not mentioned in the sermon, much of it was generally understood in the nature of a com ment on Dr. Parkhurst's recent actions and the questions involved by thom. The text was from Issiah iix., 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15: "The Lord's hand is not shortened that He cannot save neither His ear heavy that He cannot hear: but your infinities have separated between you and your God; and your sins have hid His face from you that He will not hear, for your bands are defiled with blood and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, and your tongue hath muttered perverseness None calleth for justice nor any pleadeth for truth, and judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off; for truth is fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter. Yea, truth falleth, and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a pray." Dr. Ryiance said in part:

Such moral courage as Isalah preached to the Jews was never more urgently demanded in men who speak for God and righteousness than it is to-day. We are passing through period of wide-spread demoralization as a Your lands are defiled with blood, says the prophet; of the truth of which. as applying to ourselves as a people, we are reminded by the frequency with which deeds of brutal violence are committed among us, our daily papers, to the disquiet and horror of our households. Life! the most precious gift that God has given, is cheap, fearfully cheap, in the community. On most frivolous occasions men seize the instruments of murder from personal spite, or from so-called wounded honor, or from conflict of interests, or in valgar brawls. Wild implements of death are even fashionable articles of personal equip-

prevalent among us; confidence between man and man has been so shaken, indeed, by enormous dishenestics that a most demoralizing suspicion has gone abroad in the land. A subtle and skilful craft, a selfishness without scruples, a capidity which shrinks from no means, however shameful, to reach its ends, these things have almost ceased to excite abhorrence or amazement among us. We can seen smile at the ability by which some more exercises set of villains than others have made heavy fortunes for themselves at the public expense, notably by men intrusted with the care of public interests. Dr. Rylance then spoke of the virtuous fever

the care of public interests."

Dr. Itylance then spoke of the virtuous fever which seized the community so regularly that it could be calculated almost by the calendar, after which, he said, there comes just as regularly a relaxation, when the men who have been denounced "are again at the cranks of our social and political organizations."

"One singular fact is noticeable while the virtuous fever is on us—tis this, that the volume of our matediction is directed almost wholly against the politicians, which, if it be not too daring a thing to say, is hardly fair. In justice, we ought to take a share of guilt to curceives. What if they should turn around upon us and say, "We are only what you have helped to make us, gentlemen"—would not the imputation be huminiating and true? For are not these men the products of society? Did they not take the moral shape they wear from environment and from the social conditions and lores to which we are all subject? Nay, are they not picked men out of the bulk, and were we not solemnly summoned to decide when they were chosen as to their fitness to attend to high, serious concerns in our behalf? If, then, they are bad and incompetent, we blundered terribly in choosing them. And such blundering is unpardonable in an intelligent Christian community, especially when we consider that we were warned and urged by our editors and preachers to bring cut our best social material and conscience to the work of redeeming our city from foulness and reproach.

conscience to the work of redeeming our city from foulness and reproach.

"Where rests the blame, then, if we are today in the hands of yulgar, unprincipled, pothouse politicians? 'Oh, it was the social seum that elected them,' you say. Shame, then: a burning shame on the cream of our society! Or must we accept the conclusion that the vulgar and the vile of our fellow citizens outnumber the good? No, but our good and goody people—people of delicate morning rests and of superfine tastes and sensibilities, who are afraid of delling their garments or of soiling their hands from contact with men who do the work of the caucus—it is these men who are largely responsible for the disman plight we are said to be in just now. We

ties, who are afraid of defling their garments or of soiling their hands from contact with men who do the work of the caucus—it is these men who are largely responsible for the dismai plight we are said to be in just now. We are simply reaping the fruit of our past folly."

Dr. Rylance then went on to explain how parsons from their pulpits and week-day preceptors and the newspapers have for generations been in the habit of telling about "base cunning and corruption of people who made politics their trade—the corruption belong always found in the men of the party opposite to that to which the newspaper belonged, however. he added. They taught that a ward meeting was recking with vile odors, "while coarse, blasphemous, and dirty men" resorted there. Naturally the "goody-goody" poople kept away from them.

This is all wrong, miserably wrong," he's said. "In this way we have degraded a great word, have been parties to the casting of vulgar aspersions upon a great science—the kelence of ordering and ruling the city, the State, the nation. Yes, the greatest and most sacred science on earth is these despised politics, pertaining more immediately and more vitally than all other sciences to the peace and welfare of a people.

"But what glorious confusion we are all in as to these things. Even our Municipal League, with men of large, lucid minds in it, went about telling our citizens that the government of a city should have nothing to do with politics—ashamed, I suspect, of the vulgar of the confusion, to give the poople to understand clearly that the hole-and-corner lottings, wire-builings, briberies, are not politics, but conspiracies of knots of selfish, remorseless men who are very glad to be let alone by all honest folk in the prosecution of their nefarious business. Let us, at all events, cease telling our young men that politics are essentially so vile and contaminating that they had better not touch them, or when you want them on election day to lelp you 'purify politics,' to use a cant phrase, you may find that

smy engaged to do—all which were very smusing, if the interests involved were not so scrions.

"But how get anything Letter than the material we have had in our municipal service? Upon any sow had in our municipal service? Upon any sow had in our municipal service? The shallower minds present may be ready with their remedies, but they have all been tried. A more effective system of police, one will cry. But your police can only partly prevent the outward manifestations of evil. What you are unconsciously in quest of is some instrument or agency that will cut evil up by the roots. Make wiser and more stringentiaws, another will say. But remember that the community you propose to burify gives you your lawmakers, and a stream cannot rise higher than its source. You can never legislate very far shead of the setual moral condition of the people. We have stried very hard to prevent drunkenness by law, but the vice has baffled all legal expedients, having reduced statutes and ordinances to a dead letter. 'Education' is the seneral cry when we ask what is to be done to save us, and the cry is in the right direction. But it must go beyond the three R's to be worth much as a moral power. Let it be Christian education and the cry has my hearty consont."

consent an education and the cry has my heart consent consent.

Dr. Rylance concluded by expanding on the true Christian work to be done by ministers, and the ennobling, fortifying, and healthful influence exerted by true Christian education when undertaken in the right spirit by the preachers from their pulpits.

Durable furniture can be had cheapeat at Flint's.

GENUINE VERSUS FALLACIOUS REFORM.

The Rev. B. F. De Conta's Remarks on Sen-

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist last night the Rev. B. F. De Costa preached upon Genuine versus Fallacious, Sensational, and Party Methods of Municipal Reform." His remarks, of course, were prompted by the recent actions of certain clergymen of this city, and

were, in substance, as follows: In Jeremiah V, the prophet gives a graphle description of a corrupt city. In seeking to form an estimate of the actual condition of our city we should not rely upon overdrawn partisan sketches. Again we should not indulg in any pessimistic view of the situation or

partisansketches. Again we should not indulge in any pessimistic view of the situation or hold that the human family is going backward. Progress is the law of the human race. We mustrecognize the present evil as destined to pass away. In viewing the situation we should not use the magnifying glass of the politician criticising the opposite party. The politician has no place in the pulpit. It would be fortunate if we were simply the victim of some political party. We flatter ourselves egregiously when we indulge in this view.

"The trouble is with the people, and the condition of the people was indicated a few sandays ago by means of satistics. The favorite method of reform by a change of party is barren of good results. A change of party under the present circumstances can give only a change of masters. The prevailing party never rises above the average morality of the community, while the average of the community, while the average of the community, while the average of the community is low. It is simply what the people make it. Like the press, the party is simply the measure and exponent of the people. The enforcement of the law cannot be carried beyond the point lavored by public sentiment. Therefore to-day we have thousand of indictments on file, cases that will never be tried.

"If it is true that criminals are protected"

sentiment. Therefore to-day we have thonsand of indictments on file, cases that will
never be tried.

"If it is true that criminals are 'protected'
it is time that those who know so much about
this subject should do something more declided about it. A mere change of administration can have no permanent effect.

"Sensational methods of reform are usually
almed at poor and miserable disorderly houses
of the lowest type in the worst portions of the
city. The object seems to be to show that
such dens exist. But what sane man
doubts their existence? What need is
there of respectable people dressing in
disguise and going around nights acting falsehoods to prove this. We all know that these
dens exist, and that the officers of the law
know all about them. What reform can come
from the selection of a few miserable creatures
for punishment? It is simply sensational,
nothing more.

"Substituting voluntary societies for the
legal authorities is another fallacious method.
It is of modern origin and is a part of the corruption of the times. Genuine methods of reform must begin with the people.

"The Church must first purify itself, reform
itself, take its own advice. Genuine reform
calls for a genuine Church. In vain de pulpits
resound with heated harangues almed at a
party. The cry comes back: "Physician, heal
thyself."

AROUND THE WORLD ON BICYCLES. Mesers, Stevens and Mitchell Return From

Their Long Trip on Wheels, SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.-Eugene F. Stevens and George D. Mitchell, two young lawyers of Washington, who started on May 6 last from New York for a pleasant trip around the world on bicycles, have just arrived here from China, and will soon return to Washington by rail.

They sailed for Queenstown, and spent ten days trundling in Ireland, then went to Scotland, thence to England. The best time the evelists made during their trip was in England, where they accomplished fifty-three miles in five hours. The greatest distance ridden by them in one day was seventy-five miles in France, through which country the riding was delightful.

The wheelmen reached Beyreuth, in Bavaria, while the Wagner festival was in progress. and listened to grand opera in flannel shirts and knee breeches. Vienna was reached after a journey through the Bohemian Forest.

after a journey through the Bohemian Forest. Then, by easy stages, they wheeled to Budweiss and then through Syria to Gratz and from there to Croatia. In Herzogovina their first really hard times were encountered. It was dreadfully hot, water was very scarce, and most of the time they were starving.

Stevens does not speak with much joy over his journey through Turkey. "There is no government on the face of the earth worse than that of Turkey," he said. "Custom officials were so overcome by surprise at the idea of any one coming to their land for mere pleasure that they forgot to charge us any duty on our bicycles. They insisted, however, that we should be accompanied by a military guard, and they detailed foot soldiers to escort us. At the next town we were met by cavalrymen, who conducted us to a sort of a hotel, where we took a room, and in a few moments nearly every inhabitant of the town was trying to get into our room to get a moments nearly every innaction of the town
was trying to get into our room to get a
glimpse at us. We left the foot soldiers behind on the second day, and horsemen had a
tough job keeping up with us. We were
obliged to walk the greator part of three days
on account of the muddy condition of the road-

on account of the muddy condition of the road-ways.

"About every five miles there is a gendarme stationed, whose business it is to stop every traveller and inquire his business. One gen-darme shouted to us to hait, but we rode right along, paying no attention to his command. His indignation and surprise at our audacity were unbounded. I think we were the lirat men who ever rode through that part of Turkey on bicycles, and the pec-ple were very curious.

"We were obliged to sleep out in the open air occasionally, but as a rule we managed to find some sort of a shelter. Food was scarce and bad."

The two or three weeks' journey through

air occusionally, but as a rule we managed to find some sort of a shelter. Food was scarce and bad."

The two or three weeks' journey through Albania was by no means enjoyed. They had considerable difficulty getting out of the country on account of having forgotten to have their passports issued.

Corinth and Athens were next visited. In Thessaly Stevens became sick from malaria fever, and was compelled to rest for a week. After he had recovered they went to Smyrna, and from there they had planned to go to the Holy Land.

They could not secure transportation there, however, as vessels had all stopped owing to a cholera epidemic. They went to Alexandria, in Egypt. instead. Carlo and the pyramids were viewed, and then a trip was made to Sucz and other points of interest. A Bombay steamer was boarded Nov. 10.

From Bombay the tourists iourneyed by rail to Delhi, and thence by wheel to Cawnpore, a distance of 313 miles. The railway was utilized from Cawnpore to Calcutta.

Kolee was the first Japanese port touched at, and from there they started to wheel to Yokohama. When they had travelled five days some police officials discovered that their permits to travel outside of treaty limits obliged them to go by rail, and so they had to board a train.

THE DYNAMITE TERROR ABROAD, The European Anarchists Not Coming Over

to This Country. It is not easy to find out in the Anarchist circles of New York whether any of the dynamiters recently expelled from Paris, Berlin. and Madrid have taken passage to this country, or have arrived here. When questioned on the subject, they are apt to make speeches, without giving any information. When one of them was interviewed by a reporter last night, he said: "The French and German mouchards are making war upon Anarchists, but I cannot say that any of them come to New

chards are making war upon Anarchists, but I cannot say that any of them come to New York. The mouchards watch every man and woman who is a suspect; they arrest the suspects, put them in prison, and do not let any of them get away. They accuse innocents of being dynamiters. The mouchards have laid dynamite in places, and then, as the Americans say, have put up a job to catch poor Anarchists."

"But do not the Anarchists believe in bombs?"

"Certainly, for the revanche, but not like fools. Bomis are needed by the proletariat in the propaganda, and to give lessons to the adversary, and to show him that he cannot trifle with us. The capitalists have declared war against us, and we make war upon them. The Anarchists in European countries do not want to get to America. They stay in their own cities and prepare for the social revolution, without fear of the mouchards, or the gendarnes, or death."

"You bet, as the Americans say. You know that Kranotkin, who is both a prince and a Nihilist, has ust given notice in Paristhat the social war will soon break out through Europe with dynamite behind it. You will hear of the terror. Within half a year the Anarchists have raised a scare, as the Americans say, among the capitalists in Spain and Germany and Austria and France and Italy. You need not be in apprehension of their coming here, for they expect to have plenty of business in destroying the exploiters of the proletariat."

The reporter made further inquiry among the disciples of Johann Most, but could obtain no news of an Anarchist exodus from any part of Europe to any part of the United States.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think them-selves iii, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleaning, is to bring comfort home to their bearts, as a coative condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.—Adv.

Through sisepers on aix trains a day to Chicago, vis

ADVENTURES IN NEW YORK

NORODY WOULD GIVE TOM LOWRY A NICKEL FOR CAR PARE.

A Fifth Avenue Tailor Instanated A. B. Stickney Out of Big Shop-And a Broad-way Photographer Wanted a Beposit in Cash from Warner Miller.

Three men, representing millions, sat on a plush-covered sofa in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and "allowed" that they were in hard luck. One was Tom Lowry, who carries around in his pocket the surface railroads of Minneapolis, and who says that the New York Republicans who go to the National - Bepublican Convention in June can roast on the plush-covered seats of his vehicles or in trectops if they prefer; the next way A. B. Stickney. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, who also lives in Minneapolis, and who carned renown by rising in the convocation known as the "Gentlemen's Agreement" in J. Pierpont Morgan's home a year or so ago, and declaring that while he would discount the notes of all present he wouldn't take their word for a cent, and the last man in the little party was Ex-Senator Warner Miller, whose portrait at one time was as familiar to the newspaper reader as that of Lydla Finkham.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, whose portrait at one time was as manifer to the newspaper reader as that of Lyda Finkham.

Tom Lowry began by telling his experience in a Twenty-third street ear yesterday during the heavy downfall of rain.

"I jumped into a car bound for the Twenty-third Street Ferry," said he. "The conductor asked for my fare. I fumbled in my pockets, and by the time I got to Sixth avenue I had fished out a five-dollar bill. I didn't have a cent in change. I got down to Seventh avenue, the conductor all the time abreast of me waiting for the nickel. I fumbled in every pocket, and not a penny did I have short of the five-dollar stamp. I handed it out. He secowled at me and handed it back. I said I had nothing amailer. He grinned and started to pull the bell to stop the car and let me get out. I looked around, and will you believe it, not a man, woman, or child in the car offered to lend me a nickel. The conductor thought I was playing him, and he told me to get out. I did get out. I slashed down to the ferry, but I'll never forget that New York wouldn't lend me five cents at a pinch, and anybody who was in that car and who comes to the Convention at Minneapolis will have to sleep on a hydrant."

"That's nothing," said Mr. Stickney, "to what I experienced yesterday. You know that my Minneapolis will have to sleep on a hydrant."

"That's nothing," said Mr. Stickney, "to what I experienced yesterday. You know that my Minneapolis will have to sleep on a hydrant."

"That's nothing," said Mr. Stickney, "to what I experienced yesterday. You know that my Minneapolis hillor always builds my clothes. My folks say they don't fit. Perhaps they don't," and Mr. stickney hocked down on a suit of clothes that fitted bimilis mucliage.

"Well, I determined on this trip, he continued, "to order a suit from a New York tailor. I strolled down the avenue yesterday as square or two and adropped into a tailor shop. There were others in the place, It was swell, I can tell you, and I had to take my turn. Finally the great man

accustomed to our prices. I pured a cout."

"That's pretty good," said Warner Miller, "and possibly my experience with a photographer on Friday will amuse you. Down here on Broadway I stopped and looked into a photographer's window. I admired the specimens, and thinks I, I'll step in and get some new idetures of myself. I trundled upstairs into the office. the specimens, and thinks 1. It is tell in and get some new lictures of myself. I trundled upstairs into the office, and, as is customary in such cases, wrote my name in the order book and awaited my turn to get before the camera. The clerk in charge came to me and said 'Deposit, sir'! I hadn't been accustomed to giving doposits or to paying for work until it was performed, and I cleared out." cleared out."
After this the three financiers had milk and wichy.

BREVET RANK IN THE ARMY.

A Proposal to Have It Carry the Right to Insignia and to Be Used in Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The Senate Milltary Committee has taken favorable action on Gen. Hawley's bill to give the possessors of brevet rank in the army more of the advantages of that honor than they now enjoy. In 1870 Congress passed a law declaring that "hereafter no officer shall be entitled to

wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank on account of having been brevetted; nor shall he be addressed in orders or official communications by any other title than that of his official rank." It was a very proper and, in fact, a much needed statute. To begin with, brevets had been flung broadcast. The civil war, lasting four years, had afforded plenty of opportunities for distinction. To give some notion of the extent to which this form of reward had been carried, it may be mentioned that in the regular army alone there had been 152 brevets to the grade of Major-General and 187 to that of Brigadier.

which this form of roward had been carried, it may be mentioned that in the regular army alone there had been 152 brevets to the grade of Major-General and 187 to that of Brigadier, and in the volunteer army 288 to the former and 561 to the latter. Of course, many got the bravet for both the breyel army the brovet for both the regular and the volunteer establishment and many also rose to the full rank after getting the brevet. But with all allowances, when it is considered how few general officers there were compared with those of lower rank, the brevets to the latter, added to those already spoken of, certainly swelled the aggregate number into the thousands.

Since the greater part of the army officers—about all. In fact, except the few hundred commissioned since 1845—were survivors of the war, and since so many brevetted volunteer officers were appointed to the regular establishment it was deemed most desirably to provide such an act as that of 1870. Otherwise there would have been obvious confusion and annoyance in the practical administration of the army.

Now, however, that nearly a quarter of a century has passed, we see great changes. The active list has essentially altered its character. Instead of an officer who had not seen war service being a rare exception, and usually a recent graduate of West Point, those who took no part in the civil war now outnumber the others on the active list have, during these twenty years and more, been promoted toward, or up to, or possibly beyond, their war brevets, so that the act now proposed hardly affects them. There are, it seems, only 111 officers on the active list have during these twenty years and more, been promoted toward, or up to, or possibly beyond, their war brevets, so that the act now proposed hardly affects them. There are, it seems, only 112 officers on the active list have during these them. There are, it seems, only 112 officers in the increase of the contrast, which should be affected by the present bill. This fact alone suggests how much the reaso

entirely of the honor conferred upon him by his brevet rank.

The conferring of brevets is one of the most economical methods of rewarding conspicuous service, and yet great difficulty was long experienced in securing such rewards for gallantry in hostilities with the Indians. This result in fact has only of late years been accomplished in legislation, and still hangs fire in practical action. In the present matter, the consideration of most consequence seems to be what the army officers can agree upon among themselves as judicious. The memorial upon which the Sonate committee has acted is signed by about sixty officers, many of them well known, while thus far there appears to have been no opposition. Possibly when the bill comes before Congress for practical action we shall know whether there are grounds for objection to it.

CINCINNATI, March 27 .- At the Central Con erence of American Rabbis, which will be held in New York city this year, the rabbinical committees are to make report upon the several questions that have been submitted to their judgment. The three most important questions are whether a Union Prayer Book can be adopted, whether the cremation of the dead is admissible under Jewish law, and whether proselytes shall be required to submit to the Abrahamic prescription. These questions are now before the conference is not a legislative body and cannot enact binding laws: It is merely advisory and renders decisions as the rabbis of all post-Talmudical times have done in their responses. The American Israelic of Cincinnati, which is high authority upon Jewish law, says: "The proselyte question appears most urgant and most timely, not merely because it takes out of our way the question of mixed marriages, but even for higher and weighter reasons." seld in New York city this year, the rabbini

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Sal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Paderewski's Final Appearance. Mr. Paderewski took leave last evening of some 2,000 of his admirers, assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House. The occasion went South with a party of twelve. No word was made particularly noteworthy in an artistic sense by the cooperation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and, from a his death is believed to have been sudden. Mr. Pardee was one of the pioneer coal operators of the Lehigh material standpoint, by the intended contribution to the Washington Arch Fund of the whole been made to enliven the somewhat sombre aspect of the stage by a show of American flags, and by draping the mugan practical work as a coal operator in that sicians' stands with parti-colored sashes of red and white-the Polish colors. The piano, too, was partially imbedded in flowers and palms. It would be flattery to say that the decorative features of the proceedings were as impressive as was the performance itself. This, if it threw no new light upon the mar-

vellous execution and endurance of Mr. Paderewski and upon the admirable dignity of his art, gave his attributes greater prominence than was ever be stowed upon them in this city. It is simple justice to say that such accompaniments as were furnished the concertos and the fanasia that made up the virtuoso's share of the programme had never before been listened by a New York audience, and when, at the close of the virtuoso's own composition, he forced Mr. Nikisch to step down from his platform and with him acknowledge the applause, there were no two opinions as to the fairness of the tribute. Those music lovers that missed last night's concert missed such an opportunity of realizing the possibilities of orchestral playing as may not soon be offered them.

Of Mr. Paderowski's own work there is little, at this late day, to be said. The clearness and virility of conception, strength and splender of execution, and gigantic force which never once last evening degenerated into brutality, asserted themselves all through his playing, and if aught was lacking, it was the occasional sentimentality, and morbidness

tality, asserted themselves all through his playing, and if aught was lacking, it was the occasional sentimentality, and morbidness that might now and then impart to the planist's readings a subtle charm that many would welcome as a passing cloudlet in the dazzling glow of a tropical dawn. In Schumann's A minor concerto, in Mr. Paderewski's rendering of which directness, power clearness, and absolute precision were the plainest characteristics, this lack lof contrast was more ovident than in the player's own concerto, with the emotional side of which he is naturally in closer sympathy; from the first, moreover, the tempo in Schumann's tone-poem was taken a triffe faster than could have been wished. Mr. Paderewski's concerto, on the other hand, was executed to perfection, and the unity of purpose and interpretation between the soloist and Mr. Nikisch's band was, as mentioned already, something akin to a revelation.

There was a strong demonstration of delight at this stage of events, and part of the last division of the concerto had to be repeated. Mr. Paderewski's shail number was Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia, and the orchestra's pieces were the "Tannhüuser" and "Benvenuto Cellini" overtures, and Saint Saëns's "Houet d'Omphale." The receipts of the concert will reach between \$3.500 and \$4.000. The farewell matinee of the day previous brought in \$8.500.

New Singer at the Madison Square Con cert Hall.

Herr Seldl introduced a new singer to an American audience at his Sunday night concert in the Madison Square Garden Concert hall last evening in the person of Miss Irene Pevny, the prima donna soprano of the Munich Court Opera, who comes to make the acquaintance of the American musical public through a number of concert engagements during the interim in the opera season in Munich. Both the singer and her audience had reason to be well pleased in last night's introduction. Miss Pevny brings with her warm commendation from the critics of her native land, and her performance and reception last night would indicate the probability of a warm endorsement by American music lovers. She has a sweet, well-cultivated voice, soft, yet powerful, and of wide compass, and she has also a very attractive personality, which is not a small point in her favor.

The numbers alloted to Miss Peovy on the programme were Elizabeth's aria from "Tunn-hauser," and Elsa's dream, from "Lohengrin." She was a little nervous in the first number but gave it a well-fluished rendering and was warmly encored, and the clever play of her voice in the lighter vein of the encore pleased the audience mightly. Elsa's dream she sang with much sweetness and depth of expression, and she was again heartily encored.

The orchestra was heard to fine advantage in a well-balanced programme that included some novelties and some old favorites. The "Tanniauser" everture and bachanale and Liszt's! "Grand Second Polonaise" received a characteristic Seidl rendering, and were of course splendidly done. A "Romance for clarionet and string orchestra." by Mozari, and a concert waitz, "Souvenir do Beaulien," by Diaz, both new, proved very dainty and pleasing numbers. The "Malaquenna," a Spanish bit from Moskowski's new opera "Boabdil," which pleased the audience so much the previous Sunday with its color and dash, was repeated last night and proved again an attractive number.

A Damrosch Sunday Night at the Muste Hall Mr. Walter Damrosch gave another of his series of popular concerts last night in Music tively small, owing to the inclement weather. The Symphony Orchestra gave an excellent concert. Mr. Damrosch was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Nikisch. Mr. Max Henrich, and Signor Italo Campanini. Reginald de Kovea's new "Marche des Gnomes" with Bizel's "L'Arlessenne." a selection of songs and Wagner's "Droams, with a violin obligate by Mr. Jules Conus, were comprised in the first part of the programme. The second part consisted of the principal numbers from Forlioz's "Dammanation of Faust," with Mrs. Nikisch as Macgowite, Sig. Campanini as Faest, and Mr. Heinrich as Mephistopheles and Brander. Mrs. Nikisch appeared to advantage in Marguerite's songs. "The King of Thule and "My Hoart is Heavy," and Sig. Campanini sang Foust in his usual form. The orchestra accompaniment with the "Bakoczy March" and the "Dance of the Sylphs" were well received. The next Damrosch Sunday concert will be given in the Music Hall on Monday, April 10. tively small, owing to the inclement weather

The Amherst College Boys will give their annual New York concert at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre this evening. Last year, Athletic Club Theatre this evening. Last year, at the beginning of the glee club soason, the management found a heavy debt on the organization. New York and Boston alumni, interested in increasing the scope of the musical work at Amherst, have caused the Amherst College Musical Association to be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for the purpose of founding a chair of music in the college. The Glee Club and Banno Club men with have wiped out the debt, and so this year the clubs are beginning fairly the good work of providing a fund for a professorship of music. To night's concert is the first of the annual trip, and after it the boys will be heard in Philadelphia, Milwenkee, Chicago, Ann. Arbor. Oberlin, Exnaston, Rochestar, Canandaigua, and other places. There will be a reception after the concert.

Changes at Barnum's Show.

Several changes will be made in the programme at Barnum & Bailey's show, beginning this evening. The crowds of visitors last ning this evening. The crowds of visitors last week were enormous. Six times the doors were closed almost an hour before the performances began, and at times 2,000 people were turned away, unable to gain admission. Ordinary admission tickets were sold by the speculators on the sidewalk for \$4 each, which cost originally but 50 cents. Many bogus tickets have been refused at the doors, and buyers are warned to be on their guard.

A Beauty Becomes a Lion Tamer. BERLIN, March 27.—Betty Stuckart, the champion of the last beauty show at Spa, has become a lion tamer, and is now starring in

Notes of Foreign Happenings. The Hamburg-American Steamship Com-pany has offered to firms intending to exhibit at the Chicago Fair to carry their employees between next Nov. 1 and April 15, 1893, for 25 per cent. less than the regular fare.

OBITUARY.

Ario Pardee, the well-known coal operator

and lumberman, died in Rock Ledge, Fla. on Saturday, aged 81 years. Two weeks ago he

had been received of Mr. Parden's Illness and

coal region. He was born in Nassau, N. Y.,

on Nov. 19, 1810. He began life as an active

engineer and in 1830 went to Beaver Meadow.

Pa., three miles from Hazleton. In 1837 he be-

region, and since then amassed a fortune

estimated at \$10,000,000. In 1864 he endowed

A Statement from Dr. McBurney and Dr.

erable severity the ambulance service of this city. This criticism has usually accompanied and been based upon reports of alleged negli gence or ignorance on the part of ambulance surgeons or of such lack of sympathy in the performance of their duties as would amount, if true, to actual brutality. The other side of the case has been partly presented in an occa-sional article and in editorial comments, but the great majority of the publications have been occupied solely with the alleged errors and defects of the service. In view of this fact it has seemed desirable to friends of organized charity that some of those who are familiar with the subject should make to the public a statement of the character of the ambulance service, and of the conditions under which it is performed, to the end that an opportunity may be given to those who are interested in the matter to form a trustworthy

The ambulance service of the city is carried on partly by the Commissioners of Charitles and Correction at Bellevue, Gouvernour, and Harlem hospitals, and in part by a few of the private hospitals, the New York, with its Chambers street branch; the Roosevelt, the St. Vincent, the Presbyterian, and the Manhattan.

estimated at \$10,000,000. In 1864 he endowed the chair of mathematics in Lafayette College, and later gave \$500,000 for the erection of Fardee Hall. The name of 1873 caught Mr. Pardee with immense coal, lumber, and iron interests upon which he was unable to realize, except at a great sacrifice, and he was compelled to berrow millions of dollars to tide over the storm. He was highly educated and devoted considerable time to the pursuit of his literary tastes. He was extremely reticent and made few acquaintances outside of those he met in his commercial relations. Two sons, Calvin Pardee and Gen. Ario Pardee of Hazleton, and one daughter, the wife of James S. Earle, also of Hazleton, survive him.

—George L. Nichols, a member of the firm of The statements that we have to make are based in detail upon the conditions existing at the New York, Chambers street, and Roosevelt, but, to the best of our knowledge and belief, they are equally true in general of the other hospitals, both public and private.

knowledge of medicine. He went to washington about ten years ago.

Svivester J. Edwards died on Saturday night
at the home of his son-in-law, George H.
Frentiss, 77 First place, Brooklyn. Mr. Edwards was one of the best known residents of
South Brooklyn, where he had lived for forty
years. He was born in Roberts's Mendow,
Mass., on May 20, 1813, and when a young
man engaged in the dry goods business in
Greenfield, Mass. where he married a
daughter of Col. Assel Phetps, editor of the
Greenfield Gazette, which was established 100
years ago. In 1842 Mr. Edwards came to
New York and obened a dry goods store.
Forty vents ago he moved to Brooklyn. He
retired from the dry goods business, and for
twenty-five years was secretary of the
Peoples' Gas Company, which jest he occupied
until two years ago. He was a member of the
South Congregational Church, and took an
active part in the improvement of South
Brooklyn.
Frank H. Dyer, ex-United States Marshal of

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Dyer, ex-United States Marshal of Utab, died on Friday in Self Lake City after a surgical op ration, from the effects of which he could not raily. He was appointed to effice by President Cleveland, and when the Mormon Church property was escheated to the Government he was made receiver. When the same Church last summer became divided on national party lines he took an active part in the organization of the Benocratic party, and had since used his influence to promote its advancement. He was originally from Mississippiand was a personal friend of L. Q. C. Lamar, Justice of the Supreme Court, who secured for him his appointment to the Marshalship.

Justice of the Supreme Court, who secured for him his appointment to the Marshalship.

Charles Keanedy Burt, one of the oldest engravers in the country, died on Friday night at his home, 217 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, He was born in Edinburgh sixty-nine years ago, and came to this country in his nineteenth year. He was a pupil of Sir William Alion, the celebrated engraver. For a long time he was employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, Among his works are:

"The Last Sapper," after the painting of Leonardo da Vinei; "Sir Walter Raleigh Painting with His Wife," from Leutze's painting, and "Anne Fage," after C. R. Loslie's painting, Mr. Burt was one of the oldest members of the Brooklyn Art Association.

Dr. Morrison Muniord, for twenty years editor and owner of the Kansas City Tines, died yesterday afternoon. The cause of death was pleuro-pneumonia, which he contracted some five weeks ago. He was 50 years old, and had been engaged in the newspaper business since 1897. Dr. Munford was at one timo wealthy, but died a bankrupt.

J. De Saint Ange, a Frenchman, 80 years of age, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon at the boarding house, 103 Clinton place. When he did not come down to dinner yesterday sumebody went to his room. He was lying on the bed dead.

The widow of Cornelius J. Eaton died yester day at 12 West. Nineteenth street at the age of

was lying on the bed dead.

The widow of Cornelius J. Eaton died yesterday at 42 West Nineteeuth street at the age of 44. She was born in Richmond and went to California in 1850 with her husband, who was subsequently a well-known mining man.

Francis C. Sessions of Columbus, O., has died at Hot Springs, S. C. He was a wealthy banker and was also an author and traveller. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1820, the Was Lorn in Springfield, Mass., in 1820,

TO CHICAGO IN YACHTS.

New Yorkers Sald to Contemplate an All Water Route to the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, March 27.-George H. Hopkins, Collector of the Port of Detroit, on Saturday called upon Acting Collector Hitt at the Custom House and inquired what the harbor regulations would be at Chicago respecting private yachts.

Mr. Hopkins suid he came in the interest of New York people who intend coming to Chicago in 1893 in their private yachts. The pian was, he suid, to start from New York and come to Chicago via the St. Lawrence Biver and the great lakes. The yachting parties will live on the vessels instead of coming ashore. The programate has not been altogether completed, but the New Yorkers will remain in the barbor from two to three weeks visiting the Fair and cutsing about the southern part of the lake. Mr. Hopkins said these New Yorkers believe Chicago will be crowded during the Fair, and for that reason they have hit upon the idea of coming here in yachts about which they can live without experiencing the inconveniences of crowded hotels. tions would be at Chicago respecting private

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Farley,

The funeral of the Bev. Dr. Frederick A. Farley, who died on Thursday in his 92d year, and who was the oldest living graduate of and who was the oldest living graduate of Haryard College, took place yesterday afternoon at the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, in Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, of which Dr. Farley had been rector for twenty-two years. The Revs. H. Price Collier, John W. Chadwek, S. H. Camp, Dr. Charles H. Hail, and H. W. Morchouse conducted the preliminary services. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collier of New York and the Rev. A. P. Putnam, who in 1863 succeeded Dr. Farley as rector of the church, made brief addresses, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs read the prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall pronounced the benediction. The interment was in Greenwood. The pall bearers were A. A. Low, A. M. White, F. H. R. Lyman, J. D. Hollinshead, John B. Woodward, Josiah Blossom, Edward Low, Alfred T. White, James Littlejohn, and Isaac H. Carey.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. -2:35, 638 East Eleventh street, Weibergscigar manufactory, damage \$1.750; S:Ne, 34 Warren street, I. B. Rheinbardt, damage \$6,530; 8:45, 205 East Townty-seventh street, Mohawk Association, dam-ace \$150. P. M.—5.25, 232 Washington street E. M. Hills & Co.

ac slie).

1. M.—5.05, 232 Washington street E. M. Hills & Co., damage triding: 5:30, 232 Rivington street, John Schuffer, damage \$7.0, 7:30, 167 Allen street, George Kirk, damage iriding: 8:15, 274 East Fourth street, Josepe Greenburg, damage \$200; 9:20, 139 Wills avenue, Ernest Devonportio, damage \$600; 10:30, 116 West Houston street, Empire Steam Laundry Company, and damage.

THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM OF NEW YORK.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the last few weeks the newspapers have printed a number of articles criticising with consid-

opinion as to its merits and demerits, The undersigned are now, and for some years have been, attending surgeous at the Roosevelt and the New York Hospitals, respectively; they take part in the selection of the ambulance surgeons, supervise their work. and have charge of the patients brought in by the ambulance. They have also served in the same capacity at Bellevue and other hospitals.

ton, and one daughter, the wife of James S. Earle, also of Hazleton, survive him.

George L. Nichols, a member of the firm of T. R. Coddington & Co., metal dealers, of 27 Cliff street, and a well-known Brooklynite, died yesterday at Fortress Monroe. He was born in Brooklyn fly years ago. For many years he was a director of the Piscuix bank. In Brooklyn he beionged to the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs, was a director and Chairman of the Exocutive Committee of the Academy of Music, and was actively interested in the work of the Homopathie Hospital and the Young-Women's Christian Association. A few weeks ago he was taken sick with grip, and when he recovered sufficiently he went to Fortress Monroe. His family and Dr. John D. Rushmore of 129 Montague street accombanied him. Mr. Nichols lived at 36 Pierrepont street and was a member of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims in Remsen street. George L. Nichols, Jr., a lawyer of 146 Broadway, is his son, and one of his daughters is the wife of Spencer Trask. The body is to be taken to Brooklyn for burial. Each of these three hospitals provides two imbulances with relays of horses, drivers, and stablemen. The stable and harness arrangements are similar to those in use by the Fire Department, so that within a minute after the signal has been given from the office of the hospital the ambulance has departed on its errand. This is the invariable practice, and the rule of the hospital is, and long has been, rigid that an ambulance surgeon while on duty shall not go out of hearing of the gong ters is the wife of Spencer Trask. The body is to be taken to Brooklyn for burial.

Dr. W. I. Walfley, examining surgeon in the Pension Office, died suddenly on Saturday, of apoplexy on a B, and O. Railroad train. He resided on a farm in Prince George 8 county, Mil., with his wife and three daughters, and was accustomed to travel delity to and fro between Washington and his home. Just before the arrival of the train in Washington be went into the closet and was found there dead by the brakeman. Coroner Townsend gave a certificate of death from anoplexy. Dr. Walfley Was a cousin of Mrs. Gen. Sherman and Secretary Blaine, being related to the Gillespie family. He was 4 years of age and was born in Lancaster, O. He served through the war as a surgeon, and at its close resigned and went to Europe, where he spent several years in Paris and Berlin, perfecting himself in the knowledge of medicine. He went to Washington about ten years afe.

solveded by compositive examination; the peculiar character and activity of that service
make it exceptionally advantageous to men of
expecience, and consequently the members of
its staff are usually three-quarters of the
time men who have previously served a full
compositive the members of the doing of which this
claborate preparation is made? It is to respond to any call that is sent in by the police;
to respond instantly, unhesitatingly, at any
hour, day or night, abandoning everything
else, and without stopping to inquire as to the
character or theoremey of the call. Prinarily,
it was intended only for the care and comfort
of those who need to be received into a hospital, but it has grown into a vast additional
space of the call prinary of the call of the principal
theorem and the service of the call of the service of the call nor the patient has any
expectation that hospital care will be required
or necepted.

The amount of the work is indicated by the
following figures: During the last yoar, 180;
the Chambers street ambulance was called out
3,146 times: the New York, 1,200; the Rooseryate has a proposition of calls neither
the sender of the call nor the patient has any
expectation that hospital care will be required
or necepted.

The amount of the work is indicated by the
following figures: During the last yoar, 180;
the Chambers street ambulance was called out
3,146 times: the New York, 1,200; the Rooseryate has a private charity and is under
no obligation to maintain this service (indeed,
many hospitals do not maintain it, or that it
receives no pay for doing it, or that no memher of its professional staff receives any pay
for it. And yet, so easily does the notion of a
vestud right arise from a recurrent favor, one
of our hospitals was severely criticised by the
near several to making a new connection with the Fire Department wires after
the hitter had been placed in the subway.

Much of this work is work that the city pays
other people to do. Police surgeons are emphysed and paid to af

**ALMOST A MIRACLE** 

Our City Electrified by a Most Wonderful Occurrence.

Something Which Will Marvellously Interest Our Readers-And Also Is of the Utmost Im-

portance.

(From the Syracuse Herald.)

Something little short of a miracle has taken place in our city, and we believe that its importance demands the publication of

the facts far and wide. It seems that a lady, Mrs. Hickok by name, who is 75 years old, was brought very low by disease, absolutely prostrate, and, as all supposed. was upon her deathbed, she having been given up as incurable by the doctors. Very suddenly she was restored to perfect health.

very suddenly she was restored to porfect health.

Her son, the well-known Charles F. Hickok of 411 Taylor street, Syacuse, N. Y., when interviewed in regard to his mother's remarkable and sudden restoration to health, said:

"It is a fact that my mother, 75 years old, was raised from her deathbed and made a well lady. Dr. Greene's Nervara did it. She was weak and exhausted, her kidneys were very bad, her back very lame, and her appetite was very poor. She got over her pains in a few days under the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura, and kopt gaining, under the influence of this wonderful remedy, until she now is entirely cured."

days under the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura, and kopt gaining, un fer the influence of this wonderful remedy, until she now is entirely cured."

Mrs. Charles F. Hickok, wife of Mr. Hickok, said: "I take great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful cure of my husband's mother by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Mr. Charles Hickok, Jr., son of Mr. Hickok, spoke enthusiastically in regard to what he considers a most marvellous restoration to health after all hope was gone. "Why," he said. "The doctors had all given my grandmother up to die, but she is now well sand strong, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura."

All the parties are well known residents of our city, and can be seen or written to at any time. The facts have come under our personal knowledge, and certainly the cure speaks volumes in regard to the efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in overcoming disease and restoring the weak and suffering to health and strength. If it will thus save the life of a person almost on the edge of the grave, how much more surely and readily will it cure all the ordinary complaints which afflict humanhity. Indeed, we have heard of a great many people being cured by this wonderful medicine, and the fact that it is the discovery of Dr. Greene of 25 West 14th st., New York, one of the most eminent and best known physicians in the United Stafes, makes us unhesitating recommend its use to the sick.

If you are weak, tired, nervous, run down, and exhausted in nerve power or physical vitality, it will immediately restore you to strength and vigor. If you suffer from headache, insomnia, nervous debility, dyspensia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation or kidney and liver trouble, do not fail to use it, for it will certainly cure you. In the spring we all feel run down, languid, and lack our usual snap and vins.

We all need a spring medicine, and Dr. Greene's Nervura is the best spring remedy in the world to strength and energies.

If our renders take our advice, they will take this wonderful remedy now—now in the spring—when they most need it, an

signal has been given from the office of the present that the heavilla and long has been right that an annulance surgeon while on the third was a surgeon to always on the state of the the work in the second present that summons him to a cell. At hight the state and the rule of the bearing and the rule of the bearing and the rule of the work in the second present the secon

for an ambulance."
Very respectfully,
New York, March 26, 1882.

Challes McBurner,
Lewis A. Stimson.

FURNITURE,

ALL OF THE NEW STYLES,

A HANDSOME DISPLAY OF PURNI-TURE AT GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S.

The furniture warerooms of Geo. C. Flint Co. on West-14th at are now open for the regular spring display of household Furniture. The large assortment of Furni-ture which has been added to their stock this year is exceptionally fine, both in the antique and the modern. The display on the parior floor is probably the flact in New York city. Here are beautiful pieces of Forni-ture of all descriptions and for every use-French de-orated Desks, intaid Cabinets, beautifully upholatored Chairs and sofas and Chippendale Parlor Sets. The Roccoosets are somewhat similar to the Chippendele, and are made of white manogany. The liceoco sets

were designed in France especially for the Flint Com pany.

In the upholstery department special attention has been paid to new and odd designs in material need for uphoistering, and the result of the work is some of the unest unhoistered Tarier fiels to the country.